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|  | un-logo1 The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund(UN COVID-19 MPTF)Proposal Template |

# Proposal Title: Support Kosovo Institutions with swift and innovative solutions to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic

# Amount: 399,998.10 USD

# Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID19

*Short Context – include hyperlinks to relevant reference material and analysis that frames the solution context firmly in the specific situation of the country in question. [1,000 word limit]*

On March 11, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic in over 110 countries and territories around the world. In Kosovo1. After confirmation of the first positive cases with corona virus, on 15 March 2020 the Kosovo Government declared the state of Public Health Emergency. The COVID-19 outbreak is already having the significant human rights dimensions and overall humanitarian situation. The human rights challenges that arise range from the right to life, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to freedom of movement, the right to information, to education. Therefore, human rights principles such as participation, accountability, non-discrimination, equality and empowerment, as well as legality, should be applied throughout the response to the COVID-19 outbreak, thus protecting the rights of the most vulnerable and leaving no one behind.

As of 23 April, Kosovo has 630 confirmed [1] cases of COVID-19 and 18 deaths. Data indicate that 47% of patients are women and 53% men. Testing is conducted by the National Institute for Public Health although they also operate with limited capacities.

The University Clinical Centre in Pristina is equipped to handle COVID-19 cases, however, there are only 120 beds at the Infectious Disease Clinic and 122 ventilators from public and private institutions on standby for possible patients. The Ministry of Health has created a special website https://www.kosova.health/en/ with relevant information, including preventive measures on COVID-19 and current ofﬁcial statistics. It has also introduced an emergency phone line: 038 200 80 800 operational 24h and run by volunteers.

The government has imposed strong measures to identify and prevent infections, and to control the pandemic. These measures including restricted movement of citizens and private vehicles (which is regularly monitored and adjusted as the situation develops) and they inﬂuence both public and private life. Pharmacies, bakeries and grocery shops remain open as per the current restriction of movement timetable.

Although municipalities have taken measures to re-allocate existing budgets to the emergency response and the Municipal Emergency Councils exist, they must be functionalized and coordination with the central level must be stepped up.

The Inter-institutional Group for Incidents Management (IGIM), led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is responsible to plan and coordinate activities in response to the pandemic guided by the National Response Plan,[3] drafted in 2010. At the last IGIM meeting, held on 27 March, the following priorities were reiterated:

* Contain the spread of pandemic through properly equipped health institutions, health-care workers, and other front-line workers;
* Immediate need for intelligence/data collection, analysis and forecasting which will guide the Group in decision-making;
* Crisis communication particularly towards citizens on the need to strictly observe movement restrictions;
* Maintain law and order through safety and security institutions;
* Reduce economic fall-out through a stimulus package for the emergency phase.

Amidst the pandemic, the political situation of Kosovo is quite complex. In April, a vote of no confidence for the current government led by Mr. Albin Kurti left Kosovo without formal leadership at a critical time, seriously challenging the institutional ability to continue responding to the pandemic, address citizens needs for emergency support, and plan for the recovery phase.

Currently, all emergency and core government functions are operational albeit with reduced capacities.

An estimated 18% of Kosovo’s population live below the poverty line, and 5% live in extreme poverty.[4] Children have higher rates of poverty at 23% but households with 3 or more children have a poverty rate of 26.3% and extreme poverty rate of 8%.[5] Inhabitants of rural areas and female-led households are disproportionality affected by poverty, indicating that these groups are at risk of being left behind on SDG1.[6] Groups subject to discrimination, especially the Roma, Ashkali, and Egyptian communities, as well as youth, women and disabled people, are also facing greater risks either through long-term unemployment, participation in the grey economy, low salaries, and lack of opportunities to generate alternative income sources. Furthermore, among women participating in the labor market, unemployment rates are higher than those of men.

As of today, the COVID-19 crisis has significantly impacted people’s lives in terms of jobs, livelihoods, access to basic services, and education. Short to medium term socio-economic implications on vulnerable groups’ resilience and ability to cope are already evident, particularly for the above mentioned groups.

[1] Self-isolation – 76; hospitalized – 39 (5- severe); cured – 10.

[2] The numbers of quarantined individuals varies in line with the compulsory 14 days isolation.

[3] https://ame.rks-gov.net/Portals/0/Files/Plani%20Reagimit%20Kombetar\_14\_01\_11.pdf

[4] Kosovo Agency of Statistics & World Bank Group. Consumption Poverty in Kosovo. May 2019. Available at <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/4901/poverty-statistics-2012-2017.pdf>

[5] UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Kosovo, 2019.

[6] SDG1: End poverty in all its forms.

[7] 2019 SBA Factsheet by the European Commission, data for 2016.

[8] http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/724601555342519395/Kosovo-Snapshot-Apr2019.pdf

[9] http://biznesetehapura.com/en/vizualizimet

[10] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kosovo/brief/promoting-women-employment-in-kosovo

[11] http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/222151539289515672/Kosovo-Snapshot-Oct2018.pdf

[12] https://ppse-kosovo.org/file/repository/COVID\_19\_Impact\_on\_Hospitality\_Sector\_ENG.pdf

[13]https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/COVID19\_Crisis\_in\_developing\_countries\_threatens\_devastate\_economies.html

# Solutions proposed

*Please provide a summary of the proposal. [1,000 word limit]*

UNDP/UNV, and UNICEF have partnered to provide integrated solutions which address institutional needs to operate in a coordinated manner in addressing the pandemic, addressing citizens needs in dealing with the pandemic and the need of front-line workers in conducting their work in a safe manner . UNDP/UNV will jointly implement Outputs 1 whereas UNCEF will implement Output 2

**Output 1.** **Improved and innovative services offered to prevent the spread of virus and support people to cope with the situation**

The physical distancing and the restriction of movement as a preventative measure to the spread of COVID-19, along with limited technical capacity of Kosovo institutions are challenging their ability to fully discharge their duties and responsibilities, both at the legislative (Parliament) and executive levels (central and municipal institutions). Yet, their functioning in a coordinated and coherent manner in addressing the pandemic is more important than ever as well it is important to ensure a continuative information flow to the population and the provision of support services.

Technological and human capabilities of the Agency for Information Society (responsible for the functioning of the whole of government IT network) are over-stretched and risking the well-functioning of the system. This project considers that Kosovo Institutions need to strengthen their coordination capacities and online infrastructure to ensure their proper functioning and provide comprehensive services to the population during the crisis of the pandemic. Immediate needs will be addressed through this project ensuring business continuity and it will guarantee that vital institutional processes will continue to run uninterrupted (payments, transfers, email communication, virtual meetings, monitoring cyber-attacks, amongst many) securing the functionality of governing institutions.

Despite the pandemic, Kosovo Parliament continues to exercise its legislative mandate albeit under very difficult circumstances. The last physical meeting was held on 25 March and was criticized as borderline risky in the face of COVID-19. There is therefore a need to provide technological solutions which allow virtual Parliamentary sessions, meetings of Parliamentary Committees to address emergency issues and initiatives and the continuation of administrative.

As a consequence of the measures taken to prevent and halt the spread of the virus (lockdown), a significant increase of jobseekers visiting their municipal employment offices in the attempt to register and potentially benefit from upcoming employment opportunities has been recorded. Under this intervention, UNDP/ UNV will support the Employment Agency to migrate and verify online registration data from the web site of the Employment Agency (EA) to the Employment Management Information System (EMIS). The action will develop and communicate an online platform to enable jobseekers to apply online for different active labour market measures thus limiting physical proximity and COVID-19 exposure/spread protecting both public offices’ personnel and job applicants.

The [www.Kosova.Health](file:///C:\Users\Blerim\Downloads\www.Kosova.Health) online platform provides timely official information for all citizens of Kosovo, and the 24/7 Operational Centre is part of the platform. Nevertheless, the Centre is run by volunteers who work in very difficult conditions, including lack of allowances to cover transport and food costs, adequate workstations and basic supplies, such as hygiene maintenance products. The lack of these bare necessities for a functional workspace is starting to affect the ability of volunteers to provide support. By addressing some of the critical needs, UNDP/ UNV will ensure the functionality of the Centre and the provision of much needed support for the population.

Based on the feedback provided by mental health professional in Kosovo and CSOs engaged in activities addressing mental health issues, the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions have put stressful and traumatic pressure on the psychological and mental health of the population. It is foreseen by experts that the psychological implications will persist, as people will be probably affected by the accumulated stress, anxiety, and in certain extreme cases, depression, due to the uncertainty generated by the pandemic, by the consequences of economic crisis on personal financial security, by the increase of domestic violence and by other issues.

In order to support population, health professionals and volunteer to strengthen coping mechanisms vis a vis COVID-19 situation and prevent / halt spread of virus, UNDP// UNV and the Department of Psychology at the University of Pristina, in close coordination with WHO and UNFPA, will support the University of Pristina’s psychoeducational website [www.shendetimendor.uni-pr.edu](file:///C:\Users\Blerim\Downloads\www.shendetimendor.uni-pr.edu) through the production of video animation and digital content tackling with issues as depression, family communication and children mental health. A particular focus will be dedicated to prevention and addressing of GBV, due to the increase of reported cases recorded during the lockdown.

The intervention will also support the Mental Health Helpline hosted by the Ministry of Health through support and expansion of the volunteers from the Department of Psychology of University of Pristina and it will include the development of webinars on mental health for general population, conceived by psychologists and targeting health care professionals and volunteers. The webinars, as all the available resources, will be publicly accessible, tailored to specific community profiles and promoted through UNDP/UNV and UP channels.

Despite its relative small population, Kosovo has an extremely high internet penetration (over 88%)[[1]](#footnote-2) and the usage of social media and digital communications is widely spread across all levels of population. Therefore, through the proposed innovative solutions, leveraging the familiarity of institutions and population with digital tools and strengthening their availability and accessibility we will help prevent the spread of virus and support people to cope with the situation.

**Output 2. Improved Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) of COVID-19**

According to the WHO, Kosovo is presently in Phase 2 of the pandemic, having a cluster of cases (e.g. a family or a household) with clear epidemiological transmission of the disease (for instance, one family member affected by COVID contaminates other family members). This has led to the isolation of several communities who have been quarantined. As the crisis unravels, and depending on its length, the social and economic implications will be significant. The impact will vary from increasing unemployment, aggravated poverty, income loss, insecure jobs, industry-specific inequalities, to education lag, gender gap progress stalling, and so on. Similarly, the temporary disruption of immunization services, following the decision of the MoH to suspend it, may result in a higher likelihood of Vaccine preventable Disease (VPD) outbreaks and in turn increase the burden on the already strained Kosovo health system. In order to address these challenges, it is particularly important that the Kosovo authorities continue or resume a variety of services, ranging from health services such as immunization and the home visiting programme to social service visits to community outreach. In order to carry out their services safely, staff will require personal protective equipment for the foreseeable future.

However, the Ministry of Health is facing serious challenges in securing supplies of personal protective equipment. An additional coordination challenge in this regard is posed by the fact that the health system in Kosovo Serb-majority municipalities is run by authorities in Serbia in parallel to the one run by the government of Kosovo. Whilst UNICEF has been providing support from the onset of the pandemic, including through the procurement of 7 tons of personal protective equipment (masks gloves, gowns etc.) delivered to the MoH and to the Health Centers in Gracanica and Mitrovica North for Kosovo Serb communities and through the distribution of essential hygienic supplies to more than 20,000 families, the needs are much bigger. According to the MoH, 36 medical personnel have already tested COVID-19 positive.

For all of these reasons, the sought funding will be instrumental for UNICEF in order to, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and WHO, procure and distribute life-saving personal protection and other equipment (PPE) for front line workers including medical staff, social workers, community outreach workers and others to provide essential services whilst seeking to contain the spread of COVID-19. Specific attention will be given to child and mother health through provision of PPE to maternity wards working at the MoH and Health Centers in Gracanica and Mitrovica North.

The process of developing these solutions has been anchored around continuous consultation with the WHO and UNFPA, subsequently, the implementation of the joint programme will proceed in the same fashion through robust consultation, coordination and cooperation.

# What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? -

*Summarize the problem.*[*Apply a gender lens*](https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/3/news-checklist-for-covid-19-response-by-ded-regner)*to the analysis and description of the problem. [1,500 word limit]*

[1] https://www.who.int/hrh/resources/gender\_equity-health\_workforce\_analysis/en/

[2] https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/3/news-womens-needs-and-leadership-in-covid-19-response

UNDP globally is addressing the pandemic as a multidimensional crisis – health crisis, care crisis and economic crisis. In Kosovo’s case, the COVID-19 crisis has clearly shown the fragility of Kosovo’s health care system, its economy, education sector, and the capacity to strategically address the crisis. As a priority, there is a need to support Kosovo’s inter-sectoral crisis management and response capacities, decision-making and governance structures, as well as the health care system.

UNDP / UNV seek to provide immediate, short-term relief in support of a functioning governance system in a crisis situation, both from a governance and service delivery perspectives. Planned responses are in line with UNDP’s COVID-19 integrated response offer, particularly focusing on strengthening the first line of response, effective crisis management, and minimizing SDG regression.

The outdated crisis management plan has numerous weaknesses: it has not foreseen a business continuity plan for critical institutions, technological solutions and equipment for emergency/critical response units, has not foreseen a pandemic scenario and related needs (focused on natural disasters), has not foreseen the inclusion of the Agency as an integral part of the management and recovery process, has not included the capacities of critical sectors (healthcare and law and order) to manage crisis situation, does not have a critical communications plan (neither institutional nor vis a vis the population); these being some of the more important ones. Furthermore, there is no plan on how the Parliament will operate in a crisis; any changes to how the Parliament works requires changes to the Rules of Procedure, which currently is impossible. In a time of crisis though, the role of parliament is more vital than ever, especially in passing emergency laws, review budget, and scrutinising government actions. Addressing these immediate needs, even temporarily, will contribute to overcoming main challenges of functional institutions.

Globally, women make up 70% [1] of workers in the health and social sector, and they do three times as much unpaid care work at home as men [2]. In addition, most women work in the informal economy, where health insurance is likely to be non-existent or inadequate, and income is not secure. The situation is more difficult for single parents, especially when options for informal childcare are unavailable. Women become even more vulnerable in emergencies because of limited access to health services, depend heavily on the informal economy, have inadequate access to social services, have limited decision-making influence, have limited capacities and opportunities to cope and adapt, and limited access to technology. A failure to address women’s needs, from an emotional or healthcare point of view, will impact long-term effects of the crisis and future recovery, with potential to exacerbate existing inequalities and vulnerabilities especially since the cost of the response is not equally distributed.

# Based on the feedback provided by mental health professional in Kosovo, the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions have put stressful and traumatic pressure on the psychological and mental health of the population.

# It is foreseen by experts that the psychological implications will persist also after the restrictions will be lifted off, as people will be probably affected by the accumulated stress, anxiety, and in certain extreme cases, depression, due to the uncertainty generated by the pandemic, by the consequences of economic crisis on personal financial security, by the increase of domestic violence and by other issues.

# While providing mental and psychosocial support to people during and after the pandemic is a crucial element to manage the psychological implications, access to professional mental health care is rare and unaffordable for the majority of population in Kosovo. In addition, this provision is further limited by current physical restrictions imposed to prevent COVID-19 spread. In this view, digital means to help provide mental health support to population are becoming increasingly necessary with every passing day.

The physical distancing and the movement restrictions taken by Kosovo government to halt and prevent the spread of COVID-19 are challenging the capacity of Kosovo institutions of accomplishing their daily work, both at high level (parliament) and at municipal level (e.g. public offices).

From another perspective, the COVID-19 pandemic has strongly affected the livelihoods of people and it has been recorded a significant increase of jobseekers visiting their municipal employment offices in the attempt to register and potentially benefit from upcoming employment opportunities. This raise in the number of applications is bringing a tremendous pressure to Public Employment Services personnel and may pose a high risk of COVID-19 exposure/spread to both public offices’ personnel and job applicants.

UNICEF will seek to respond to the very limited procurement capacities of the MoH for provision and distribution of life-saving personal protection and other equipment (PPE) for front line workers.

# How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge? Please describe your theory of change.

*Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. State results and interim solution(s) you are proposing. Please highlight how the solution(s) is data driven; if it employs any innovative approaches; if it applies a* [human rights-based approach](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/COVID19Guidance.aspx)[[2]](#footnote-3) *and how is it based on the principle of “build back better”. [1,500 word limit]*

In light of the impact on people lives that COVID-19 pandemic is having, this project is considering the need to limit the spread of the virus across population and to strengthen coping mechanisms of people affected by the pandemic by strengthening, on the short and medium term, the capacity of institutions to continue provide services to everyone by respecting their duties and responsibilities and without leaving no one behind even if challenged by the social distancing measures. The project intervention is based on the need expressed by key stakeholders (ISA, Ministry of Health, Kosovo Parliament, Public employment Agency and Pristina University) to introduce and increase digital solutions across different level of service provision, and to provide life-saving personal protection and other equipment; aiming at ensuring healthy lives, promote well-being across Kosovo population and supporting the uninterrupted working capacities of democratic institutions. The project intervention is fully in line with Kosovo’s commitment towards Agenda 2030 – formally endorsed by Kosovo Parliament through an SDG Resolution in January 2018 – and it will focus in particular on the achievement of SDGs 3 and 16.

If the required resources are allocated to Kosovo Institutions and Civil Society Organizations, assuming that Kosovo institutions, frontline workers and volunteers can count on IT devices and personal protection (i); assuming that Parliament and civil servants are willing to shift to virtual information and communication technologies (ii); assuming that Employment Agency is able to manage a virtual platform to enable jobseekers to apply on line and that jobseekers and companies are willing to benefit of online services without any discrimination of ethnicity or gender (iii); assuming that population is properly informed of psycho-social and virus-related online support with a strong focus on GBV prevention, the capacity of Kosovo institutions and CSOs to offer comprehensive services to the population shall help reduce the spread of COVID-19 and shall strengthen the ability of people, irrespective of ethnic background and including the most vulnerable, to effectively coping with pandemic-related issues such as social isolation and financial insecurity on the short and medium term.

Drawing on the principle of inclusivity, gender-sensitiveness, innovation, partnership and accountability, the joint project relies on close cooperation with Kosovo institutions, CSO and community members to insure timely and contextualized interventions, in order to promote the “no one left behind” principles echoed in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and anchored in the draft CCA, as well as based on human rights principles and values of equality, inclusion, diversity, and solidarity. This coordinated approach is in line with the draft UNKT Socio-Economic Response Plan, it is reflecting the foreseen priorities of the UNKT cooperation framework and it will ultimately create synergies with other existing projects led by UN Organizations in Kosovo, the World Bank, EU and other international local institutions tackle different COVID-19 related issues.

# Documentation

*Attach/provide hyperlinks to documents/analysis prepared at the UNCT level with government counterparts to assess the potential cumulative impacts of COVID-19. Please indicate if the UNCT has completed and posted the National Plan for Combating COVID-19 on the WHO partner portal. [1,500 word limit]*

Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 for Kosovo has been developed by UNKT. The Plan describes how the UNKT, with WHO on the lead and other UN Agencies in Kosovo, will support the authorities in their response to the COVID-19. It describes the objectives and actions for the response as well as the coordination mechanism, responsibilities of each partner to have a systematic and effective response. The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan also identifies areas of existing needs and gaps and provides planning rationale to bridge these.

* The overall objective of this contingency plan is to support the Government and the Ministry of Health to lead and ensure an effective, timely and coordinated response that will mitigate the impact of COVID-19 outbreak in Kosovo.
* The objective will be achieved through a clear response coordination mechanism and strategy, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the UN in Kosovo and all relevant national and international partners.
* As the situation develops, document and UNKT approach will be reviewed and amended. The document is dynamic and will be reviewed regularly to make our action according to the situation. The level of risk may vary across different groups and we want to be able to protect people who are most vulnerable. Regular review will allow us to move supporting activities that are working well and allow us to scale back or turn off things that are not. Regular review will allow implementation of more effective measures. In this way, we can make the best use of our resources in assisting the government in response to the COVID-19.

The UN DC as Chair of the UNKT COVID-19 Coordination Management Team with WHO lead on health-related issues are in close contact with the senior government and other authorities through technical (as member of the National Coordination Committee in response to COVID-19) and strategic level meetings in order to identify gaps and needs in response to the virus.

The gaps identified can be grouped in 5 main areas:

* Emergency procurement of supplies and logistics
* Emergency to short term Health system capacity in response to the virus
* Prevention and Risk communication
* Short to medium term socio-economic impact
* Donor and interinstitutional coordination

Summarizing the needs, they can be referred to:

* Immediate needs of PPE equipment including ambulance vehicles and ventilators.
* Crossing point equipment (thermo-scanners) for on-site screening of truck drivers importing goods.
* Functional IC units equipped with beds and corresponding infrastructure. Need of medical equipment/devices to be in the country before peak of epidemics to ensure enlarged capacity for al 3 levels of health care above.
* Supply to food and non-food (hygiene) items (including modern contraceptives, commodities and supplies) to the most vulnerable and addressing food scarcity to the shelters, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian community and IDP’s, including homeless.
* Rigid procurement procedures which must be complied with even in a state of public health emergency. The government has requested that the UNKT capacities on expedited procurement be utilized in order to receive the supplies in needed timeframe.
* Addressing the parallel system of response to the northern municipalities (northern Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan). The latter follows instructions by the government of Serbia which often contradicts the decisions by the Kosovo institutions.
* Ensure availability of data, including sex-disaggregated data including data related to differing rates of infection, differential economic impacts, differential care burden and incidence of domestic violence and sexual abuse.
* Development and distribution of targeted risk communication translated in official languages as well as Roma and Arabic and ensure it reaches all groups including minorities
* Social and economic rapid recovery measures to take place in providing support to the SME-s, banks and other financial institutions, tackling increased unemployment, revision of the Social Assistance Schemes for the most vulnerable groups, support to service providing companies (electric, heating, water) as well as private businesses.
* Carrying out rapid socio-economic needs assessments to be able to mitigate negative impacts of COVID-19 particularly for vulnerable groups and communities as well as SMEs
* Identification of international partners required on procurements of medical products (COVID-19 needed supplies but also eg modern Contraceptives Commodities and Supplies) and devices in the current situation with urgent airfreight to be in the country before peak of epidemics.
* Coordination amongst donor community and the government in addressing the needs, ensuring non-duplication of efforts in order to have a focused and effective support to the government authorities.

Gender & GBV Considerations:  
Women are playing a disproportionate role in responding to the disease, including as frontline healthcare workers, caregivers at home and community leaders and mobilisers. Experience of other disease outbreaks shows that this care burden also increases their risk of infection. When unemployment, high substance abuse to deal with stress and anxiety, and where h households are placed under strain domestic violence usually goes up It is proven that GBV and DV may increase during crises, as self-isolation and quarantine are implemented to contain the virus.  
Kosovo Police have confirmed that in the first week of the isolation measures there has been a slight increase in reporting of DV cases. KP expect this trend to grow, and the reporting to increase. Additional efforts need to be made to make the Victims’ Advocates hotline number more visible to the public.

The disproportionate impact on all women and girls, including elderly women, requires a multi-disciplinary approach to ensure both an integrated and gender-sensitive response. The outbreak’s unequal impact on women and girls outlined above, and their essential role in responding to COVID-19, requires a coordinated response that must address the gender dimensions of the outbreak in order to stem the tide of the epidemic, and to protect women’s health, livelihoods and safety In particular, the response must pay attention to the situation of women and girls including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination to ensure that they are best served, protected, and further empowered to play their role in responding to the disease.

# Target population

*Describe and estimate the direct users of the solution and potential impact on beneficiaries. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). [1,500 word limit]*

The needs for the design of the project have been identified in close cooperation with the institutions, academia, and other counterparts, namely. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Agency for Information Society (AIS), the Parliament of Kosovo, Department of Psychology at the University of Prishtina, Public Employment Agency and Ministry of Health.

The estimated target population has been identified as following:

* Approx. 24,000 civil servants of the AIS
* 200 civil servants (120 Members of Parliaments and 80 parliamentary administration staff);
* 60 volunteers engaged at the helpline of the Operational Centre of the Ministry of Health.
* Over 90,000 job seekers registered with the Public Employment Agency.
* 24,221 private business registered with the Public Employment Agency.
* Over 280 health professional benefiting from webinars.
* Over 2,000 children using online games designed to support children’ mental health.
* Around 500,000 Kosovo citizens from different ethnic background exposed to PSAs/info on mental health.
* Approx. 2,000 front-line health workers

Taking into consideration the direct number of users of the solutions, and resources requested to implement the action, it is clear that suggested solutions represent an optimization of requested resources and should be able to positively impact and contain the virus spread, therefore representing good value for money.

[[1]](https://euc-word-edit.officeapps.live.com/we/wordeditorframe.aspx?ui=en%2DUS&rs=en%2DUS&wopisrc=https%3A%2F%2Fundp.sharepoint.com%2Fsites%2FMPTF-JointProposal%2F_vti_bin%2Fwopi.ashx%2Ffiles%2F01ca278d366e44a7867b0af284ff5b1e&wdenableroaming=1&mscc=1&hid=CB5A4B9F-C0C1-B000-2668-287DE6AFEF6F&wdorigin=ItemsView&wdhostclicktime=1587585932002&jsapi=1&newsession=1&corrid=814af612-3ff9-4bf4-8796-c651425e153a&usid=814af612-3ff9-4bf4-8796-c651425e153a&instantedit=1&wopicomplete=1&wdredirectionreason=Unified_SingleFlush#_ftnref1) <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental-health-and-substance-use/>

# Who will deliver this solution?

*List what Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs) and partners will implement this project and describe their capacities to do so. Include expertise, staff deployed, as well as oversight mechanisms that determine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements and responsibilities. Use hyperlinks to relevant sites and the current portfolios of RUNOs so the text is short and to the point. [1,500 word limit]*

On the ground in Kosovo since 1999, the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** has earned a strong reputation as an independent and experienced partner in the collective effort to rebuild and set Kosovo on a peaceful and prosperous trajectory, strengthen Kosovo institutions, and achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

UNDP focuses on long-term development challenges in Kosovo, working through strategic partnerships and strong field presence to strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance and efficiency of the central and local institutions, foster inclusive economic growth and reduce inequalities, enhance human security, and improve environmental sustainability.

In Kosovo’s, the COVID-19 crisis has clearly shown the fragility of Kosovo’s health care system, of its economy, education sector, and the fragility of its capacity to strategically address the crisis.

At a global level, UNDP is addressing the pandemic as a multidimensional crisis – health crisis, care crisis and economic crisis. Armed with this experience and in line with UNDP’s COVID-19 integrated response offer, in Kosovo UNDP is currently focusing on strengthening the first line of response, effective crisis management, and minimizing SDG regression continuing developing strong partnerships with institutional and CSO stakeholders. In particular, UNDP Kosovo has recently established a multi-disciplinary Innovations and Digitalization team with experience in economics, rule of law, IT, gender, governance, environment, statistics, security, innovations, and operational matters. Team members will be invited to support the timely implementation of project activities as required as UNDP will use existing human capacities to implement project activities. In addition, UNDP Kosovo has established an Emergency Facility to respond to COVID 19, through which it provided significant support through provision of COVID 19 diagnostic tests, ventilators and PPEs.

The **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** programme contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV works with partners to integrate qualified, highly motivated and well supported UN Volunteers into peace and development programming and promote the value and global recognition of volunteerism. UNV works under a dual mandate – to mobilize volunteers for the United Nations System and to advocate for the importance of volunteerism.

Since its establishment in 1999, in the immediate aftermath of the conflict and in line with its mandate, the UNV programme in Kosovo has mobilized the largest number of UN Volunteers in the region and has promoted volunteerism in Kosovo as a major form of civic engagement through a long standing partnerships with key institutional and CSO stakeholders.

In light of its expertise in promoting and supporting volunteer engagement and in providing flexible volunteer capacity, the UNV programme in Kosovo is well positioned to effectively support preparedness, response and longer-term recovery efforts in response to COVID-19.

**United Nations Chidlren’s Fund (UNICEF)** is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) works in 190 countries through country programs and UNICEF national committees. UNICEF works with children and adolescents, which are the most excluded from participation mechanisms and has programs and technical assistance to address these barriers.

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| **Contacts** | **Resident Coordinator or Focal Point in his/her Office**  **Name: Ulrika Richardson**  **Email:** [**ulrika.richardson@one.un.org**](mailto:ulrika.richardson@one.un.org)  **Position: UN Development Coordinator**  **Other Email:**  **Telephone:**  **Skype:** |
| **Description** | UNDP/UNV, and UNICEF have partnered to provide integrated solutions which address institutional needs to operate in a coordinated manner in responding to the need of containing the spread of COVID-19 by addressing citizens needs in dealing with the pandemic and the need of front-line workers in conducting their work in a safe manner. |
| **Universal Markers** | [Gender Marker](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/gender-equality-marker-guidance-note)**:** *(bold the selected; pls select one only)*  a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.  b) **Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;**  c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls. |
| **Fund Specific Markers** | **Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response** *(bold the selected)***: Yes**/No  Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development [UN OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](file:///C:\Users\AppData\Local\Microsoft\olga.aleshina\AppData\Local\Microsoft\olga.aleshina\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\D6EIBPW7\Draw%20from%20Global%20SDG%20Indicator%20Framework) |
| **Fund Windows** *(bold the selected; pls select one only)*  **Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency**  Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response |
| **Geographical Scope** | **Regions: Europe and CIS**  **Country: Kosovo (UNSC 1999/1244)** |
| **Recipient UN Organizations** | **UNDP/UNV and UNICEF** |
| **Implementing Partners** | **Ministry of Health, Health Center Gracanica, Health Center Mitrovica North**  **CSOs TBD** |
| **Programme and Project Cost** | | **Budget** | **Agency** | **Amount** | **Comments** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Budget Requested** | UNDP | $ **200,015.10** |  | |  | UNICEF | $ **199,983** |  | | **In-kind Contributions** |  |  |  | | **Total** |  | **$  399,998.10** |  | |  | | | | |
| **Comments** |  |
| **Programme Duration** | **Start Date: May 2020** |
|  | **Duration (In months): 7** |
|  | **End Date: November 2020** |

# Results Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Window 1: Proposal Outcome** |  | | | | **Outcome Total Budget**  **USD** |
| **1.1** Kosovo institutions, CSOs and communities are enabled to effectively suppress the transmission of virus and increase people’s coping mechanisms through accessing online resources & services. | | | | **USD 399,998.10** |
|  |  | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Means of verification** | **Responsible Org** |
| **Outcome Indicator**  **[Max 2500 characters]** | 1.1a Strengthen capacities of Kosovo institutions for risk reduction and effective management of COVID-19 pandemic (aligned with 3d SDG indicator) | 895 cases of positive COVID-19 as of 12 May 2020 | To be set in the initiation of the project with advice of WHO | Kosovo Institute of Public Health  Ministry of Health |  |
| **Proposal Outputs** | * + 1. **Improved and innovative services offered to prevent the spread of virus and support people to cope with the situation** | | | | |
| **1.2.1 Improved Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) of COVID-19** | | | | |
| **Proposal Output Indicators** | 1.1.1a % of Civil Servants and Volunteers being able to provide services virtually | 0 | TBD | -Agency for Information Society  -UNDP/UNV | UNDP/UNV |
| 1.1.1b Digital/virtual solutions developed and used to ensure continuity, safety and transparency of the work of Kosovo Parliament. | no | yes | Kosovo Parliament IT department | UNDP/UNV |
| 1.1.1c % of job applications submitted and processed through the upgraded Public Employment Service’s online platform vs number of offline applications | 0% processed online  100% processed offline | 30% online  70% offline | -Public Employment Service online registration system.  -Kosovo Agency of Employment | UNDP/UNV |
| 1.1.1d Number of volunteers granted with a support package including daily allowances, hygiene and PPE equipment. | 0 | 60 volunteers (50% women) | -Operational Centre  -UNDP/UNV | UNDP/UNV |
| 1.1.1e Number of digital content (tackling with issues as depression, family communication, GBV and, children mental health, and or distance learning) and webinars (conceived by psychologists and targeting health care professionals and volunteers) created and shared across health profs and population.  1.1.1f Cumulative number of viewers/users of digital content shared online and through TV | 0  0 | 41 (minimum 5 digital content dedicated to GBV)  500,000 | -Kosovo Health Platform  - [www.shendetimendor.uni-pr.edu](http://www.shendetimendor.uni-pr.edu)  - Ministry of Health  -Social Media Channels | UNDP/UNV |
|  | 1.2.1. Number of front-line workers equipped with PPE | 0 | 2,000 (60% women) | Ministry of Health | UNICEF |

# SDG Targets and Indicators

**Please consult Annex:** [**SDG List**](#SDGList)

**Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.**

*(selections may be bolded)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]** | | | | | |
|  | SDG 1 (No poverty) | |  | SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) | |
|  | SDG 2 (Zero hunger) | |  | SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) | |
|  | SDG 3 (Good health & well-being) | |  | SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities) | |
|  | SDG 4 (Quality education) | |  | SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production) | |
|  | SDG 5 (Gender equality) | |  | SDG 13 (Climate action) | |
|  | SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) | |  | SDG 14 (Life below water) | |
|  | SDG 7 (Sustainable energy) | |  | SDG 15 (Life on land) | |
|  | SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth) | |  | SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions) | |
|  | SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) | |  |  | |
| **Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators**  **[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]** | | | | | |
| **Target** | | **Indicator # and Description** | | | **Estimated % Budget allocated** |
| **TARGET\_3.d** | | 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks | | | **80%** |
| **Target 16.7** | | 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | | **3.4%** |
| **Target 17.8** | | 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | | | **16.3%** |

# Risk

**What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?**

*(COVID19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN)* **Please enter no more than 3.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Categories**  Financial  Operational  Organizational  Political (regulatory and/or strategic) | **Level**  3 – Very High  2 – Medium High  1 - Low | **Likelihood**  6 – Expected  5 – Highly Likely  4 – Likely  3 – Moderate  2 – Low Likelihood  1- Not Likely  0 – Not Applicable | **Impact**  5 – Extreme  4 – Major  3 – Moderate  2 – Minor  1 – Insignificant | **Mitigating Measures**  (List the specific mitigation measures) | **Risk Owner** |  |
| Risk1: Political instability may affect the Parliament | *Political (strategic)* | *3* | *4* | *3* | Regular communication with Kosovo Parliament (Secretary General’s Office) to ensure validity of request. | UNDP/UNV |  |
| Risk 2 Delays in supply chain, | *Operational* | *2* | *3* | *4* | Timely forecast and regular communication with UNICEF Supply Division in Copenhagen | UNICEF |  |
| Risk 3 Uneven digital literacy of targeted groups | *Operational* | *1* | *3* | *3* | Development of user friendly solutions in local languages and accessible by everyone. | UNDP/UNV |  |

# Budget by UNDG Categories

**\*Up to Four Agencies**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Lines** | **Fiscal Year** | **Description**  **[OPTIONAL]** | **UNDP** | **UNICEF** | **Total**  **USD** |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 2020 |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2020 |  | 3,000 | 186,900 | 189,900 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation | 2020 |  | 35,600 |  | 35,600 |
| 4. Contractual services | 2020 |  | 87,425 |  | 87,425 |
| 5. Travel | 2020 |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | 2020 |  | 47,345 |  | 47,345 |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 2020 |  | 13,560 |  | 13,560 |
| **Sub Total Programme Costs** |  |  | **186,930** | **186,900** | **373,830** |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs **\*** 7% |  |  | 13,085.10 | 13,083 | 26,168.10 |
| **Total** |  |  | **200,015.10** | **199,983** | **399,998.10** |

*\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the COVID-19 Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.*

# Signature

Ulrika Richardson

UN Development Coordinator

Recipient UN organizations: Recipient UN organizations contacts:

UNDP/UNV: Maria Suokko RR Valbona Bogujevci (Valbona.bogujevci@undp.org)

UNICEF: Murat Sahin Head of Office Dren Rexha ([drexha@unicef.org](mailto:drexha@unicef.org))

Annex: SDG List

| Target | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| TARGET\_1.1 | 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day |
| TARGET\_1.2 | 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| TARGET\_1.3 | 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable |
| TARGET\_1.4 | 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance |
| TARGET\_1.5 | 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| TARGET\_1.a | 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions |
| TARGET\_1.b | 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions |
| TARGET\_2.1 | 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| TARGET\_2.2 | 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| TARGET\_2.3 | 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment |
| TARGET\_2.4 | 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality |
| TARGET\_2.5 | 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| TARGET\_2.a | 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries |
| TARGET\_2.b | 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round |
| TARGET\_2.c | 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility |
| TARGET\_3.1 | 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| TARGET\_3.2 | 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| TARGET\_3.3 | 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| TARGET\_3.4 | 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| TARGET\_3.5 | 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| TARGET\_3.6 | 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| TARGET\_3.7 | 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| TARGET\_3.8 | 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| TARGET\_3.9 | 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination |
| TARGET\_3.a | 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| TARGET\_3.b | 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| TARGET\_3.c | 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| TARGET\_3.d | 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks |
| TARGET\_4.1 | 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| TARGET\_4.2 | 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| TARGET\_4.3 | 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university |
| TARGET\_4.4 | 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship |
| TARGET\_4.5 | 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_4.6 | 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| TARGET\_4.7 | 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development |
| TARGET\_4.a | 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all |
| TARGET\_4.b | 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| TARGET\_4.c | 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States |
| TARGET\_5.1 | 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| TARGET\_5.2 | 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| TARGET\_5.3 | 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| TARGET\_5.4 | 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate |
| TARGET\_5.5 | 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |
| TARGET\_5.6 | 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| TARGET\_5.a | 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws |
| TARGET\_5.b | 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women |
| TARGET\_5.c | 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |
| TARGET\_6.1 | 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| TARGET\_6.2 | 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_6.3 | 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally |
| TARGET\_6.4 | 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity |
| TARGET\_6.5 | 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate |
| TARGET\_6.6 | 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes |
| TARGET\_6.a | 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies |
| TARGET\_6.b | 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management |
| TARGET\_7.1 | 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services |
| TARGET\_7.2 | 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix |
| TARGET\_7.3 | 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency |
| TARGET\_7.a | 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology |
| TARGET\_7.b | 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support |
| TARGET\_8.1 | 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries |
| TARGET\_8.10 | 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| TARGET\_8.2 | 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| TARGET\_8.3 | 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| TARGET\_8.4 | 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| TARGET\_8.5 | 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| TARGET\_8.6 | 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training |
| TARGET\_8.7 | 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| TARGET\_8.8 | 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| TARGET\_8.9 | 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| TARGET\_8.a | 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries |
| TARGET\_8.b | 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |
| TARGET\_9.1 | 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| TARGET\_9.2 | 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| TARGET\_9.3 | 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets |
| TARGET\_9.4 | 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| TARGET\_9.5 | 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| TARGET\_9.a | 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States |
| TARGET\_9.b | 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities |
| TARGET\_9.c | 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 |
| TARGET\_10.1 | 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average |
| TARGET\_10.2 | 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status |
| TARGET\_10.3 | 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard |
| TARGET\_10.4 | 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality |
| TARGET\_10.5 | 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations |
| TARGET\_10.6 | 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions |
| TARGET\_10.7 | 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies |
| TARGET\_10.a | 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements |
| TARGET\_10.b | 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes |
| TARGET\_10.c | 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent |
| TARGET\_11.1 | 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums |
| TARGET\_11.2 | 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons |
| TARGET\_11.3 | 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries |
| TARGET\_11.4 | 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage |
| TARGET\_11.5 | 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations |
| TARGET\_11.6 | 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management |
| TARGET\_11.7 | 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities |
| TARGET\_11.a | 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning |
| TARGET\_11.b | 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| TARGET\_11.c | 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials |
| TARGET\_12.1 | 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries |
| TARGET\_12.2 | 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources |
| TARGET\_12.3 | 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses |
| TARGET\_12.4 | 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| TARGET\_12.5 | 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse |
| TARGET\_12.6 | 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle |
| TARGET\_12.7 | 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities |
| TARGET\_12.8 | 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature |
| TARGET\_12.a | 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production |
| TARGET\_12.b | 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| TARGET\_12.c | 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities |
| TARGET\_13.1 | 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries |
| TARGET\_13.2 | 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| TARGET\_13.3 | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning |
| TARGET\_13.a | 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible |
| TARGET\_13.b | 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities |
| TARGET\_14.1 | 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution |
| TARGET\_14.2 | 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans |
| TARGET\_14.3 | 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels |
| TARGET\_14.4 | 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics |
| TARGET\_14.5 | 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information |
| TARGET\_14.6 | 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation3 |
| TARGET\_14.7 | 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism |
| TARGET\_14.a | 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries |
| TARGET\_14.b | 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets |
| TARGET\_14.c | 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want” |
| TARGET\_15.1 | 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements |
| TARGET\_15.2 | 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally |
| TARGET\_15.3 | 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world |
| TARGET\_15.4 | 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development |
| TARGET\_15.5 | 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species |
| TARGET\_15.6 | 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed |
| TARGET\_15.7 | 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products |
| TARGET\_15.8 | 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species |
| TARGET\_15.9 | 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts |
| TARGET\_15.a | 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems |
| TARGET\_15.b | 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation |
| TARGET\_15.c | 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities |
| TARGET\_16.1 | 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere |
| TARGET\_16.10 | 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements |
| TARGET\_16.2 | 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children |
| TARGET\_16.3 | 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all |
| TARGET\_16.4 | 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime |
| TARGET\_16.5 | 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms |
| TARGET\_16.6 | 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| TARGET\_16.7 | 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels |
| TARGET\_16.8 | 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance |
| TARGET\_16.9 | 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration |
| TARGET\_16.a | 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime |
| TARGET\_16.b | 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development |
| TARGET\_17.1 | 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection |
| TARGET\_17.10 | 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda |
| TARGET\_17.11 | 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020 |
| TARGET\_17.12 | 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access |
| TARGET\_17.13 | 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence |
| TARGET\_17.14 | 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development |
| TARGET\_17.15 | 17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development |
| TARGET\_17.16 | 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries |
| TARGET\_17.17 | 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships |
| TARGET\_17.18 | 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts |
| TARGET\_17.19 | 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries |
| TARGET\_17.2 | 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries |
| TARGET\_17.3 | 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources |
| TARGET\_17.4 | 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress |
| TARGET\_17.5 | 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries |
| TARGET\_17.6 | 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism |
| TARGET\_17.7 | 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed |
| TARGET\_17.8 | 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology |
| TARGET\_17.9 | 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation |

1. Internetworldstats.com [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Please refer to [OHCHR COVID19 Guidance](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/COVID19Guidance.aspx) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)